Objectives of National Renewal Fund

3143. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated number of workers of public sector undertakings rendered surplus during 1992 and 1993;

(b) whether a National Renewal Fund was set up by Government;

(c) if so, what is the basic objective in setting up the fund; and

(d) what percentage of the surplus workers are likely to be benefited have been benefited under the National Renewal Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) The National Renewal Fund (NRF) was set up by Government on February 3, 1992. The basic objective in setting up the NRF is to protect the interest of workers affected by technological upgradation and modernisation of Indian Industry. The NRF would inter-alia provide for workers compensation payments and for their retraining, redeployment and counselling. In the first instance, assistance from the NRF was provided for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Central Public Sector Undertakings. Rs. 829.66 crores in 1992-93 and Rs. 830 crores in 1993-94 have been allocated for the purpose. According to the reports received from the Central PSUs, 38531 employees availed of VRS in 1992-93 and 24344 workers in 1993-94 (as on 28-2-1994).

An additional amount of Rs. 140.05 crores has also been provided for workers compensation package in the event of closure/rehabilitation and for Voluntary Retirement Scheme in State Public Sector Undertakings. A sum of Rs. 50 crores has been made available for workers' counselling and retraining and for Area Regeneration Schemes, in the financial year 1993-94. Six pilot projects have been approved for the purpose of worker retraining and redeployment.

Scheme to boost growth in SSI Units

3144. SYED SIBTEY RAZI:
SHRI SOM PAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated some scheme to boost growth production by Small Scale Industrial Units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take some measures ensuring upgradation of technology to create an Information and Resources Centre and to implement some recommendations of Nayak Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the measures would bring some fruitful results to strengthen the economy of country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The policy measure for promoting and strengthening small scale and tiny enterprises announced on 6-8-91 contains steps to boost growth and production, employment and exports by small scale industrial units These measures, inter alia include equity participation in SSI units by large industrial units up to 24 per cent, adequate credit to small scale sector, a new scheme of integrated infrastructural development to facilitate location of industries in rural and backward areas, an act, viz interest on the delayed payments to ensure prompt payment to small scale unit, continuation of reservation of items for SSI Sector, de-regulation, de-bureaucratisation and simplification of rules and procedures, etc.

(c) and (d) The measures taken to upgrade technology are:

(i) Identification and documentation of new and high-tech areas

(ii) Organising awareness programmes for dissemination of technology information.

(iii) Prototype development and technical consultancy.

(iv) Organising tie-up arrangement for technology transfer.

(v) Exposure to the international quality system certifications-ISO 9000 etc.

The action taken on major recommendations of Nayak Committee consist of provision of working capital at 20 per cent of their projected annual turnover for new as well existing units having aggregate fund based working capital credit limits upto Rs. 1 crore from the banking system, modification in the definition of sick SSI units, the rate of interest applicable for working capital term loan granted as a part of the rehabilitation package, etc.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir.

The number of small scale industrial units is estimated to have gone up from 20.82 lakh in 1991-92 to 22.35 lakh in 1992-93. Over the same period, employment is estimated to have increased from 129.8 lakh person to 134.06 lakh person and output from Rs. 178699 crores to Rs. 209300 crores. By the end of 8th Five Year Plan i.e. 1996-97, production is targetted to rise to Rs. 233436 crores (at 1990-91 prices) and employment to 150.5 lakh persons.

अल्कोहल आदि के संबंध में स्वीकृति के लिए लंबित पड़े बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव

3145. श्री ब्रह्मदेव आनन्द पासवान:

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने 1988-89 में पेय अल्कोहल/बीयर के संबंध में 30 उद्यमियों और माडर्न फूड इण्डस्ट्रीज के प्रस्ताव उद्योग विभाग की स्वीकृति के लिए भेजे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें से केवल दो आवेदन-पत्रों को स्वीकृत किया गया है और एक आवेदन पत्र को बिहार सरकार से राय लिए बगैर मध्य प्रदेश को स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या उद्योग विभाग लम्बित पड़े बाकी 28 आवेदन पत्रों को भी स्वीकृति देने का विचार रखता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) :(क) से(ङ) बिहार में 1988 से बियर और पोटेबल एल्कोहल (सीरे से भिन्न माध्यमों से) उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये आशय-पत्र की स्वीकृति के लिये कुल 40 आवेदन पंजीकृत किए गये थे।

1.3.94 तक इन आवेदनों के जवाब में बियर के लिये तीन आशय पत्र और पोटेबल ऐल्कोहल के लिये 1 आशय-पत्र जारी किया गया था और 33 आवेदन नामंजूर कर दिये गये थे, क्योंकि ये लाइसेंस मंजूर करने के लिये बियर/पोटेबल ऐल्कोहल नीति के मानदण्डों को पूरा नहीं करते थे।

जारी किये गये 4 आशय पत्रों में से एक उद्यमी ने प्रस्तावित स्थापना-स्थल को पलामू, बिहार से बदल कर भिण्ड, मध्य प्रदेश कर लिया है। स्थापना-स्थल में परिवर्तन पर कार्रवाई और अनुमति नीति के अनुसार सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है।